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TWO CENTS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1850.

Mr. Beavon proceeded to address the Senate;—"It as proposed to make the admission of California a part of a system of measures for the actiments of the whole question of slavery agitation. He was opposed to this mixing of subjects having no sfinities, and in favor of giving Californias' admission a separate consideration and decision, upon its own merits. She was a State, and should not be mixed up with anything below the dignity of a State. She had washed her hands of slavery at home, and should not be mixed up with it abroad. He was opposed to mixing the question of admitting California with all the questions which the slavery agitation had produced, and making one general settlement of the whole, in the nature of a compact or compromise. The subjects are; first, the creation of territorial governments in New Mexico, and the remaining parts of California; second, the creation of a new State in Texas, reduction of her boundaries, settlement of her dispute with New Mexico, and cession of her surplus territory to the United States; third, recapture of fugitive slaves; fourth, suppression of slavery within the United est seventh abolition of the slave tradetic of Columbia; sixth, abolition of the slave tradetic of Columbia; sixth, abolition of allowed the States, the District of Columbia; sixth, abolition of allowed the States, and a non-enumerated catalogue of oppressions, and an one-enumerated catalogue of oppressions and a non-enumerated catalogue of oppressions and a non-enumerated catalogue of oppressions the mixture, for the saw which apply to the whole in the lump, and to each separate ingredient. California had the right to be irrested as other States have been when asking admission into the Union, none of which have been subjected to the indignity of having their application coupled with the decision of inferior and foreign questions. He objected to it, on the principle of fair legislation, which required every measure to stand dipon its own merits. He objected to it, She had preceded in her Constitution, that no legislation are should contain more than one subject, and that to be expressed in the st

The silicate to and commentate, with much point, for silicate to and commentate, with much point, when silicate the and commentate, with much point, when the silicate of the Whele on the state of the hear are with other assument necessary when the first the silicate of the Whele on the state of the young in the silicate of the Whele on the state of the young the silicate of the whole of the silicate of the war and the state of the war and the state of the silicate of the si

her? In the next place, he was opposed to the resolution, for a reason founded on the face of it. It is a committee to settle all the questions growing out of slavery. He desired to know if the admission of a state is a question growing out of slavery. If so, say so; let us know it. Is the fact that a State presents herself here, with a free constitution excluding slavery, to be considered a question growing out of slavery, to be thrown into a hotch potch with a bill for catching runaway negroes, and the Lord knows what? If so; if this is, after all the denials heretofore made, the objection to the admission of California, say, or let us know it, that we may act accordingly. He was opposed to the pending proposition also, because it had been said that slavery in California and the territorics was settled by the law of God—an irrevocable decree. The Senate then had no right to compromise that law.

Mr. Cass also expressed the opinion that California would come in, most speedily, by her connection with other measures.

Mr. Sanra agreed that it was a foregone conclusion that California would be admitted. It was an equally forgone conclusion, that no territorial bill containing the Wilmot proviso can pass either house, at this session. He would not himself vote for a territorial bill, either with or without the proviso, because he was opposed to the passage of any Territorial bills. He would vote for the Proviso, if introduced here, but would vote against the bill on the final vote. He believed the interest harmony, and quiet of the country, would be best promoted, by the failure to pass any acts in relations to Governments for the Territories. Heldesignated the attempt to unite the question of the admission of California, which he was in favor of, with disputed measures as similar to the insertion of the admission of California, which he was in favor of, with disputed measures as similar to the insertion of the preamble to the law recognizing the war with Mexico, by which gentlemen were forced either to vote again

to take the vote.

After some further conversation, the motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. Dougtass having previously intimated, that sithough he would not ask a test vote before Thursday, he would feel it his duty to move the Senate to take up the California bill, whenever opportunity offered.

Among the petitions presented this morning, by Mr. Seward, sixty-four were upon the subject of slavery.

ery. At four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH. Washington, April 8, 1850.

diciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the taking of the seventh census; and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

Mr. VINTON, (whig.) of Ohio, called attention to the fact that Mr. Henry Grinnell had petitioned Congress to allow thirty seamen to be transferred from the navy to his private expedition to search for Sir John Franklin. If anything be done by Congress in this matter, it should be done quickly. It is one of those questions it should be done quickly. It is one of those questions well known to the country, and has excited much solicitude. He, therefore, asked the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of offering a resolution, prefaced by a preamble, that the President be authorized to detail thirty seamen, and such commissioned and warrant officers as he may think proper, and are willing to enter that expedition; that they act under the instructions of Mr. Grinnell, subject to the rules and regulations of the navy, to be furnished one ration per day, or the value thereof in money, for the term of three years; and that the President cause to be loaned such necessary scientific instruments as can be spared from the pary.

and, if so, to furnish the House with copies of the orders sanctioning the same.

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Coroux, (whig) of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution, that the Committee on Post Offices be instructed to report to this House a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and reduce postage to a uniform rate of two cents when pre-paid, and five whon not, and that all newspapers within thirty miles of the place of publication circulate free.

Objection was made.

Mr. Coroux moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of Ohio, Chairman of the Post Office Committee, said he would shortly introduce a bill having a similar object in view.

Pending the motion to suspend, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. ALGANY, April 6, 1850

Senate.

ALBANY, April 6, 1850.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, except otherwise noticed;—
To change the name of O. P. Buck.
To legalize the acts of Wm. McCracken, in the conveyance of real extate.

To incorporate the Monroe County Savings Bank.
To enable the Union Plank Road company at Kingston to establish toil gates, &c.
To authorize the Cemetery of the Evergreens te held real estate in the county of Queens.
To repeal the act to appoint commissioners to lay out a road in Montgomery county.
To amend the charter of the village of Ogdensburgh. To incorporate the New York and Virginis Steamship Company. Ayes 23, nays 2—(Mesers Mann and Stone.)
In relation to the Deerfield McAdam road.
To pay Lewis W. Beecher for services as a witness on the McLeed trial.
Mr. Crook had consent to move a reconsideration of the vote on the two separate bills for paying W. H. C. Hosmer and Lewis W. Beecher for services as witnesses in the trial of A. McLeed. Motion was carried, and the bills were read sgain and negatived.
Relating to the compensation of Brigade Inspectors for the city and county of New York.
To ancend the charter of the village of Rome.
To provide for the abandonment of the old canal in the village of Geddes, and for the payment in consequence thereof.
To anthorize the Comptroller to re-lease certain lands in the town of Ghent. to E. L. Hobart.
To suthorize the Comptroller to loan money to the county of Jefferson.

Prescribing the powers and duties of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and engineers employed on the public works.
To provide for holding courts of sessions, without a grand jury, in the county of Jefferson.

To amend the act incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
To provide for the enforcement of judgment liens against chattels real, &c. To provide for nothing courts of accessions, without a grand jury, in the county of Jefferson.

To amend the act incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To provide for the enforcement of judgment liens against chattels real, &c.

To change the name of the Hope Chapel Baptist Church to the Broadway Baptist Church.

For the relief of certain purchasers of land on the Oneids receptation.

ALBERT, April 8, 1850.

By Mr. Crass. for the applintment of a commissionof deeds in Williamsburg; Mr. Carnott, for a repeal of
the free school law; against creating an additional
debt in the city of Troy; Mr. Miller, against horseracing in Irondequoit.

To incorporate the firemen of Williamsburgh.

To amend the act altering the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn.

BILLE ARFORTED.

MR. MORGAN a bill to authorize the Merchants Hzchange Co. to increase their capital stock.

To regulate the salary of the policemen of the city of New York.

Ms. Morgan reported favorably, the bill regulating the amount of taxes on incorporated companies.

Mr. Harcock, a bill to appoint certain commissioners to revise the laws and reduce them to a systematic code. (John C. Spencer, John Fine and Frederick Whittiessy are named as the commissioners.) Recease.

CENERD TO A THIRD READING.

The Manhattan and Emigrant Savings Institutions bills well ordered to a third reading.

The abort measure bill was also ordered to a third reading.

The report, complete, of the bill to facilitate the construction of the liudson River Railroad was lost; so the bill is lost.

Assembly.

Assembly.

Alexant, April 6, 1866.

Assembly.

Alliar ranne.

To incorporate the village of Fulton
For the relief of William Wiggins.

The Senate returned the bill to consolidate the railroad companies between Rochester and Syracuse, and
to provide for the construction of a more level and direct route between those two cities, with a number of
amendmenta. The amoedments of the Senate were
concurred in.

The Senate also sent back the bill to consolidate the
Tonawanda, and Atties and Buffalo Railroad companics, with amendments in which the House concurred.

For the relief of Sage, Walworth and Dunham.

For the improvement of certain highways in the
Onendags Indian recevation.

To vost in the U. S. jurisdiction over certain lands
in the city of Brooklyn.

To amend the acts relating to the village of Skanesteles.

The House concurred in the Senate ameniment to
the Monre Co. Savings Bank bill.

The Senate sent back the bill for supplying Albany
with water, with an amendment limiting the price to
be paid to the Old Water Works U. for their stock to
par.

The Senate amendments to the following bills were

also consolidate the acts relating to the city of Ro-

also concurred in.

To consolidate the acts relating to the city of Roshester.

To provide for a city hall in the city of Utlea.

To enable trustees, receivers and assignees to become petitioning creditors.

For the relief of purchasers in the Oncide Reservation in 1840 and 1841.

To authorise a ferry scross the Hudson, from Cornwall to Cold Spring.

Mr. Four had leave immediately to introduce the same bill with an amended title, which received three readings and was passed.

The bill to authorize the Williamsport and Eimira Railroad Company, incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania. to construct part of its road within this State, was amended by inserting the date of the passage of the General Railroad Act, and passed.

The Staters had before the House a communication from M. Vattemars, in reference to the loss on beard of the ship Oncide, of books, among which were volumes of proceedings of the Legislature of New York.

Mr. Varnum offered a resolution that the Regents supply the loss by furnishing other copies, which was adopted.

Aleant, April 5, 1869.

ALBANY, April 5, 1869.

Mr. Learnswourn moved that during the residue of the seasion, no member shall occupy more than five minutes on any one question. Objected to.

Mr. Draz moved to suspend the special order for five minutes to move to refer the Manorial Title bill to a select committee to report complete. Lost, 30 to 38.

The House them went into Committee of the Whole con the State Prison appropriation bill, Mr. Cowles in the chair. The first bill appropriates \$16,000 to Clinton prison.

Mr. Tano briefly sustained the bill. So also did Merses. O. Alien, Wheeler, Thomas, Fisks, Lyon, and others; and
The motion to increase the appropriation to \$20,000 pevalled, 40 to 32.

Mr. Mastin moved to strike out the section authorizing the sale of ore on credit. Lost.

The Lill was then passed to a third reading.
The Ning Sing prison bill appropriates \$0,000 for recording shops; \$25,000 for a stone wall; and \$25,000 for new shops.

Mir. Warness moved to add \$4,000 to pay for Croton water aiready taken for the prison, and to sover the expense of the present year. (Unices the appropriation is made, the water will be cut of J.

The endown was lost.

Thus amended the bill was passed to a third resuling.

LUNATIO ASTLUM APPROPRIATION.

The same committee took up the bill appropriating.

The bill was passed to a third reading.

The bill was passed to a third reading.

The same committee took up the general appropriation bill.

A protracted debate sprung up on a motion to strike out the appropriation of \$1,000 to Albany, for the support of foreign poor. Carried.

The motion to strike out Oswego and Krie, was also carried.

The usual \$10,000 for foreign the support of the sup

carried.

The usual \$10 000 for foreign poor in New York, was carried; also, \$500 for each of the three dispensaries in New York, and \$500 for the Erocklyn dispensary.

carried; also, 5000 for each of the three dispensaries in New York, and \$500 for the Brooklyn dispensary.

City Intelligence.

Curious Book Auction.—To-morrow will be held the auction so long looked forward to, of Mr. Colman's very curious, very rare, and valuable collection of books. Gentlemen wishing to make additions to good libraries, will seldom meet see xecellent an opportunity.

The Board of Aldermen—No Meximo for Want of Business.—For the first time in the present year there was no meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday afternoon (last evening), and it is the first time in a great many years that there has been no meeting on the regular night, from want of business. But how could there be business always for the regular nights, with so many meetings held on irregular nights, with so many meetings held on irregular nights.—On Sunday, the dead body of a man was found at the kilns in Knapp's lime yard, corner of avenue B and Second street. He was a poor, destitute creature, who had been in the habit of lodging at the station house, and had probably lain down there to keep himself warm, and was killed by the fatal gas emitted from those kilns. The fire making its way up during the night, burned him considerably. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

Accurrent—A boy, fifteen years of age, fell from a shed twenty feet high, in the Parts of the facts.

time past, again of dissipated follows have existed in that viginity. The murdered man owned a farm, the training has been all the provided and the viginity. The murdered man owned a farm, to kept the did pash by more per redded, alone—being a man of activation temperament, having had two wives, and separated from both. Occasionally, however, he would alone a female domestic for a week or two in the house, and then he would send her off, and remain alone again. It was in one of these latter moods that his life was sacrifaced. He was supposed to have, at the time of the murder, between four and five hundred dollars in the house, in paper money and gold; and, by way of his own protection, he always kept a loaded double-barrel gan near his beddied. Mr. White, although severity years of age, was one of those wiry individuals, carrying the vigor of a man of fifty years. He was very remarkable for his odd manner of tiving, and was always supposed to have a considerable money on hand in the house. On the Saturday night in question, Mr. White returned to his house about 10 c clock, he will deep next morning (contact) and always in the city, the best down next morning of the house his property of the critical strains of the critical strains of the house his property in the best down next morning to the house photon in the city of the critical strains of the house his property in the best down of the house his property in the best down of the house his property in the house of the house his critical strains of the house his property in the house of the house his critical strains of the house his critical strains of the first his old has a season forced open this door with a shored and before the old man was work from his deep, or had time to rise from his bed, the deadily blows were inflicted. The nurderers, after disposing of their victin by clubbing him to death, searched for plunder, which, beyond a door with a shored and the four prisoners brought to rive the mangled body of Mr. White; but and down the week of the ho

days and twenty-two hours, from her anchorage at the port vesterday.

March, with one hundred and thirty passengers for New Orleans, arrived off Havana on the 31st, and was with the Falcon : left the Ohio and Falcon at Havana

Piirt, and surveying schooner Morris, were at Havana. The Raritan was to sail for Philadelphia in a day or

The cholers was reported as having broken out in Havana, thirty soldiers haing died suddenly, but on examination it was found they had been poisoned. The day the Georgia sailed, a Senor Montaloo, who had taken passage in the Georgia, was arrested on board, by order of the Georgia, was arrested on board, by order of the Governor General, and taken to the shore. It appeared, efterwards, that Senor Montaloo had papears showing him to be a naturalized citizen of the United States, but as he did not state that fact to the officers of the ship, he left with the guard sent after him

Senora Emilia T. Tolon, whose husband was suspected of liberal feelings, was sent home passenger in the Georgia, banished from the island by order of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, and Joins her husband now in New York.

George W Allen, of the town of Ogdensburgh, Lawrence county, State of New York, died on the outward voyage of the Georgia of inflammation of the stomach, and was buried at sea.

The Georgia has encountered very heavy weather since leaving Havana; strong northwest winds and a strong gale from the northeast while in the Guif stream, with a very heavy sea. She has made an astonishing run, and, but for the bad weather, would have run up to Sandy Hook in three days and six hours. Her first two days out, she averaged nearly four hundred infles a day, with the current, and two hundred and sixty-five miles against the northeast gale.

We have received, by the Georgia, full ship news from Callao to the 12th of March. It will be found under the proper head. We have also received complete files of the Georgia ke la Habana, and the Prensa, from Cuba, to the 4th inst.

dical faculty, relative to the cholers, which has mmenced its ravages in the military hospital, amongst

elected President, and had taken the oath of office before the Chambers.

In Gustemals, the war of the Mountains still continued to rage. The factions, as they are called, suffered a severe defect at the end of January, notwithstanding which they still continued to commit disorders and atrocities wherever they appeared, especially at Quesaltenango, at the latest date. The President of the State and General Carrers, who had arrived at the capital, accompanied by a large commercial convoy, left again in the carly part of Yebruary, to go in pursuit of the factions.

By a decree of the government, dated Jan 16, 1849, it is decreed that the port of St. Thomas, of Guatemals, in the Northern ocean, shall be the only great port of register and deposit, from the 15th of April, after date of the decree. A custom house shall be established at St. Thomas, in the form provided by the laws.

The port of Isabel shall be a lesser port.

Persons who shall sottle at St. Thomas shall enjoy, for 10 years, a complete exemption from all general taxation, direct or indirect, and shall pay no duties on articles imported for their own use, and be only subject to the municipal taxation of the city.

Signed-Marisno Paredee, President Pedro N. Arriaga, Minister.

The same journal states that the English bark Ivanhoe had arrived at Havans, from London, having on board the crew of a schooner, which was instantly sunk by collision with the Ivanhoe, a few days after she had left the Downs. The sunken vessel, whose crew were sefely received on board the Iranhoe as their vessel sunk was leaded with wheat from some Ruusian port, declined for an English port.

A violent south wind was blowing into the bay at Havans the last days of March, which equalled, in force a hurricane. Several small vessels, unable to stand it, were sunk and the shipping and steamers were in great danger. No vossel dared attempt the passage of the bay during the raging of the wind. Its violence extended into the city, and several large trees on the public promenades were t

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Arant 8.—Across year service.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Arant 8.—Across yea Success.—John Remedt excited to Begiey.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to receiver damages for the loss of the services of his daughter, Catharine C. Remontt, who, it is alleged, was seduced by the defondant. The defendant is a gold pen and penedi manufacturer, doing business in Broadway; the plaintiff was a journeyman in his amploy, and one of his sons was apprentized to the business. In 1847, the subject of this action, who was then sixtoen years of age, also entered his establishment at the request of the defendant. Immediately after her engagement with him, his solicitations were exammenced, repudiated by her, and renewed by him from time to time until, it is alleged, his object was effected, and a child was born, which subsequently died.

Catherine Rennett, the subject of this action, (an interesting leaking young woman, with dark hasel cyea) sworn and examined—My father is a peneli case finisher, he worked with Mr. Bagiey; I have been in Ragley's exampley; I want to him in September. 1847; at that time I was sixteen years of age; G. and E. M. Smith were Regiey's partners at that time; I have seen Mr.B. at his premises when I went to help my father at his business; this was before I went into his employ; Mr. Bagiey toid my father he would like to have me go to work there; that he had niew work that I could do; I saked him what it was, he said it was rejecting points for pens; I told him I would ask my mother; I did, and she was not willing for me to go; he asked my father a would like to have me as gentlewoman, and that none of the workmen should earns into the room where I was to be engaged, which was further work and the would protect me as gentlewoman, and that none of the workmen should earns into the room where I was to be engaged, which was pretty good then for about three weaks or a mouth, when he commenced the same course again; I toid him again I would not sh

Bowers Triskarse. Last night, the spiendid called "The Merchant's Steed of Syracuse, or D and Pythias," had attracted another overflown dience, who ceased not, during all the performat express the most entire satisfaction. We are pinded, to see that the incessant exertions of a terprising director, Mr. Hamblin, are crowned such great success, and in a very short time bregain, we are sure, the enormous sums which expended in producing before the sublication.

regain, we are sure, the enormous sums which he he regain, we are sure, the enormous sums which he he expended in producing before the public this magnificant spectacle. The entertainments commenced wit the comedy entitled "The Little Devil." in which M. Lester and Miss S. Denim were frequently applauded. Broadway Thrarans.—Ma. Collins.—This house we setually crammed to the very ceiling last evening, it welcome, after a few months' lapse of time, the first appearance of Mr. Collins, the celebrated Irish some dian, a circumstance which not only shows what a deserved favorite he is amongst as, but proves that the people of New York are ever ready to patronize taken when it is provided for their amusement. We canfee we were scarcely prepared for such a display, after the extraordinary full houses that we have witnessed hes for the last fortnight; but the "Irish Ambassades and "Teddy the Tiler," as represented by Mr. Collins are always sure to draw an overflowing audience, is needless to say that he called forth the most runturous applause and laughter, when we mention the he sustained those parts with his usual ability—with free, frank generous and gentlemanty bearing, he performed the character of the Irish beconet; and within peculiar drollery which he is so capable of influsing the character of the Irish beconet; and within peculiar drollery which he is oc capable of influsing the configured after the play, were received with much is large to the careful great merriment. This ongs ment opens with as bright auspices as the one-tile has just closed, and promises to be as profitable. The evening, Mr. Collins will appear in "liven to Ge Luck," and "How to Pay the Rent."

But a very superson of the careful great merriment. This one is the content of the careful great merriment. This one is the content of the careful great merriment. This one is the carefu

Luck," and "How to Pay the Ront,"

Buxron's Thearas.—As usual. Burion's theatre was crowded to overflowing last evening. The new comedy, "Leap Year," which bids fair to be as popular as any piece that has been played here within a year, formed the first part of the entertainments, and that sterling comedy, the "Serious Family," was the winding up. Both were well performed, and, as usual, the audience were satisfied, that for the sum they paid they got more than an equivalent in fun and mirth. Ffly cents worth of amusement at Burton's tukes away a wrinkle or two, and makes old folks feel young and gay.

Changada's Naturaal Turayas.—A growded home

more than an equivalent in fun and mirth. Ffly cents worth of amusement at Burton's takes away a writakle or two, and makes old folks feel young and gay.

Chargau's National Thearns.—A crowded house responded hat night, as neual, to the call of the intelligent manager of the National, who seems to be never weary in varying the pleasures of his numerous patronisers. The fine tragedy of "Brutus" was renuwed to the entire and unanimous satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Marchall, as Brutus, repeatedly called forth enthusiastic applause, by the excellent manner in which he personated his part. After the tragedy, which was capitally rendered throughout, two charming farces.—Sketches in India," and "Who Speaks First?"—closed the entertainments of the evening.

Area Place Thearns.—Mr. Vandenhoff's bonefit, last night, brought together a good audience. He personated Hamiet, and enerted himself to make the character effective; but the character is one not suited to Mr. Vandenhoff. There was great energy and little feeling throughout so that earnestness was wanting in the portraiture. Mr. Vandenhoff, however, made some very good points, and was highly appreciated by those present, who frequently applauded him. The isaction of Lynne and the Polonius of Mr. Bass were excellent, and Mr. Mason personated the Ghost with skill and judgment. To-night, Miss Duret re-appears. Mr. Pluming, also, will perform. The cast of the 'Agrechant of Venice' is very good, and a large attending cought to earlie the enterprise of the manager. At Fluming will be warming greeted after his long absence.

Charact's Organ House.—The performances at this place of smusement, as the public are pretty welfoconvined after a period of four years successive entertainment, that the band stands unrivelled for genuine negro demended in earlies the entertainment. The dancing alone is worth the price of admission.

Onverse—Pierce's band of minatrels present a very attractive bill, for this evening. The selection of meridical is excellent, and considering that ev

M The Blangy is at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia.

Haxa News in Massico.—This colobrated plantet has finally extited for the rest of his days in Maxico. The suprame government of Mexico has stabilished a murical conservatory at the based of which Mr. Hore has been appointed with a handsome spray.

Franc Coonen, the violinist of the Bing of Holtand, who has been travelling on a professional lour in Mexico, has arrived at Havana, where he opened with a probationary concert for the discitudia signs, that they might judge of his talents. His success, it is visit was most distinguished. It is to be presumed be will next visit New Amsterdays, some New York.